

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 228.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EX "GLENCOE."

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1883.

LETTS'S SCRIBBLING TABLETS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

CRAPPE FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEWEST PATTERNS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

THE CELEBRATED SAN JOSE

BLANKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER

AND

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [266]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(CAPITAL Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 210,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE' C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

(CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33)

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LEE VAT LAU, Esq.

LO YEOO MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [165]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [165]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON THURSDAY,  
the 19th day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises,

115 LOTS  
THE FOLLOWING  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES  
ON THE PRAYA, in BONHAM STRAND  
AND JERVOIS STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,  
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD LOTS.—All that PIECE of GROUND  
REGISTERED in the Land Office as  
SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 227,  
measuring on the North side 35 feet, on the  
South side 55 feet, on the East and West  
sides 70 feet. Held for 999 years, under  
Crown Lease dated 3rd January, 1870.  
Crown Rent \$360, with the 3% SUB-  
STANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE known as  
Nos. 24, 25, and 26, Praya West.

4TH LOT.—All that PIECE of GROUND  
REGISTERED in the Land Office as the RE-  
MAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT  
No. 171, measuring on the North and South  
sides 14 feet, on the East and West sides  
50 feet. Held for 999 years from 2nd October,  
1866, with the SUBSTANTIALLY  
BUILT HOUSE known as No. 75, Bonham  
Strand.

5TH LOT.—All that PIECE of GROUND  
REGISTERED in the Land Office as MARINE LOT  
No. 32C, measuring on the North and South  
13 feet, East 65 feet, and West 88 feet.  
Held for 999 years from 26th June, 1843,  
with the HOUSES known as Nos. 66  
Bonham Strand and 93, Jervois Street.  
Yearly Crown Rent \$9,600.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagors,  
or, to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1882. [674]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY,  
the 21st day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises,—

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
REGISTERED in the Land Office as the RE-  
MAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT  
No. 381, measuring on the North on Queen's  
Road 22 feet and 1 inch, on the South side  
28 feet and 1 inch, on the East at the centre  
of a party wall, measuring 68 feet and 6 inches  
on the West side on SECTION B of IN-  
LAND LOT No. 381, at the centre of a party  
wall 61 feet and 6 inches.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
REGISTERED in the Land Office as SEC-  
TION A of INLAND LOT 68, measuring on  
the North side on Queen's Road 6 feet, on  
the East side 61 feet, on the West side on  
Lot No. 68 at the centre of a party wall  
measuring 61 feet. Held for a term of 999  
years.

Together with the 2 SUBSTANTIALLY  
BUILT HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos.  
72 and 74.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1882. [693]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer  
"INGEBORG,"  
480 Tons Register, Clasped 3/3 L. I. I. in Veritas,  
and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

### FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD  
TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,  
PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A  
Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.,  
Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$43 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

### HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vérdanos, Regalios, Londres, Nuevo Habano  
of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOES  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Chaste Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.,  
Commission Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

### C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

### HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of WHITE and RED

BURGUNDIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO.

SHERRY at \$8.00 per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER-

FUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

## Intimations.

### J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,

BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES and HOLDERS,

ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

</

## Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED  
AND  
OPENED.THEIR NEW SEASON'S  
SUPPLY OF  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,

PRICE ..... \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE ..... \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF-SIZE, PRICE ..... \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES  
AS PER LIST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG. [43]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph* and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

DOCTOR JOHN RICHARD BROWN, the Irish gentleman who appeared before one of the Police Magistrates yesterday on the ignoble charge of pilfering a pair of scissors, a knife, and a key from the residence of Dr. CLOUGH is evidently one of those erratic geniuses of which the Emerald Isle has unfortunately so little reason to be proud.

As it would manifestly be unfair to judge, or make any comments on a case of this nature, which is still sub judice, we have no intention of referring to what we may term its probabilities. What struck us particularly as being an original introduction in the way of a defence, was the Doctor's observations relating to certain crimes which he considered it probable that a gentleman and man of education might, under special circumstances, be tempted to commit. Doctor Brown could understand a gentleman going in for some gigantic swindle, such as a big forgery or wholesale embezzlement; but could not comprehend anything so ridiculous as to suppose that a gentleman and man of education could stoop so low

as to commit a common theft. Bringing the matter home to himself personally, the Doctor assured the Magistrate that he would rather blow out his brains than descend to such degradation. We do not intend either to investigate the Doctor's morality, or to analyse what he terms his brains. Doubtless the "medical gentleman under a cloud" will have an opportunity of more clearly expounding his theories about gentlemen and men of education in relation to their supposed immunity from crimes of a petty character than he hitherto has had, when he appears before the Magistrate at the Police Court to-morrow morning.

We have made these references to Dr. Brown as an introduction to another Irish gentleman who has lately come to grief at home for an unfortunate misconception of the terms *meum et tuum*. This gentleman, by name JOHN ANTHONY MAHER, was charged with appropriating a silk umbrella, the property of Dr. MORTON, of Nenagh, and the defence, or rather plea he raised in extenuation, of his little mistake, were quite as original, and equally as ingenious as that advanced the other day by Dr. Brown. Our London contemporarywould appear in some points to be a striking similarity between JOHN ANTHONY MAHER and our local "original" JOHN RICHARD BROWN, the article is at this particular time especially, *apropos*, so we need make no excuse for reproducing it.

From the Court fool down to the circus clown professional jesters are, says our contemporary, in private life, a melancholy and saturnine class. In their case the proverb about the dyer's hand taking the colour in which it dips does not hold good. They spend the intervals between the concoction and delivery of side-splitting jokes in mournful introspection. There are few creatures so sad as the clown out of motley. Indeed, if we may believe the short stories which appear in the illustrated magazines about Christmas-time the MERRY ANDREW lives in a perpetual state of domestic affliction. When his baby is not ill of a fever at home in his poorly-furnished garret, his wife is perishing slowly of a decline somewhere behind the scenes. This fictional Yule-tide statement is no less true than that the pretty-columbine only consents to wear short skirts in order that she may earn sufficient money to keep her little crippled brother in cleanly comfort. The difference between the public and the private existence of the clown belongs to the great subject of the philosophy of extremes as manifested in the relation of mood and temperament to the circumstances of life. According to the clown theory, with its merriment springing out of melancholy, all poor and unfortunate persons should be as cheerful as MARK TAPLEY when surrounded by troubles calculated to provoke despair. If this were always so mutes would be the merriment of men, and prisoners at the bar of justice bring over with cheerfulness inducing "multitudinous laughter." The thing might easily be accomplished by turning the serious world upside down, as Mr. W. S. GILBERT does in his "Bob Ballads," and Mr. JOHN ANTHONY MAHER is said to

have done lately at the Petty Sessions of Nenagh in Ireland. "MELPOMENE, the muse of tragic song," appears to Mr. MAHER wearing a comic mask, enabling him to jest on the threshold of a gaol, and to grin at the world almost through prison bars. Evidently he looks on the drama of life as a farce being played for his special amusement, and he extracts laughter where ordinary human beings would find only material for shame and regret. Moreover, he is a philosopher, one of the laughing sort, and, while he speculates on the mysteries of life and death, and the obscure problems of human existence, he wraps up his strange notions of moral responsibility in what, at the Nenagh Petty Sessions, appears to pass for poetry. Surely such a curious specimen of mental contrarieties, even among the light-hearted sons of Erin, is worthy "to point a moral and adorn a tale."

Charged with stealing a silk umbrella from the house of Dr. MORTON, of Nenagh, Mr. MAHER, late a draper's assistant at Rathdowney, put forward a number of pleas, not less ingenious than inconsequent, in mitigation of the penalty of the law. No sooner was he confronted with one NANNY RALPH, the principal witness for the prosecution, than, like SIRIS WEGE, he broke into poetry. "Twas thus he spoke: "Lady, look me straight in the face, I am but the wreck of a Royal race; Of fortune and friends they've bereft me; I'm JOHN ANTHONY MAHER, that's all that's now left me." It will be observed that this unfortunate Irish bard, metaphorically taking up "the harp that once in Tara's halls," replies to the accusation of the theft of an umbrella with the counter retort that he is "but the wreck of a Royal race." That may be true. Regal wrecks are said to strew the soil of Ireland from the verge to the centre. But even the descendants of kings are not privileged, more than custom condones, to steal umbrellas. Having put in a timely word on behalf of the MAHERS' pedigree, he proceeded with the defence. Being, as he explained, "hungry thirsty, and delirious," he called upon the doctor, and took that practitioner's umbrella instead of his prescriptions, not deeming it to be a remedy unknown to the Pharmacopœia. Yet according to his reasoning, he was not to blame. "It was," said he, "our old friend, JOHN JAMESON, that did it all through me. I was but the instrument." That is to say, the famous distiller had "put an enemy into his mouth to steal away" Dr. MORTON's umbrella. He admitted the larceny, but pleaded unconsciousness at the time when it was committed, and, informing the Court that he had a salary of one hundred pounds a year in a draper's shop in Rathdowney, he offered to compromise the matter by returning to his employment, and not saddle the country with further expense. From JOHN ANTHONY MAHER's point of view that was not an unfair offer, and, short of prosecuting JOHN JAMESON, it doubtless seemed to him the best course for the Court to take. Besides, he contended, "there was often ten times as much

taken from me, and I never said a word about it. I lost a chain and locket that stood me in nineteen and fourpence-half-penny-first cost, gentlemen, I assure you—and I have never seen or heard of them since. I wish I were dead. And who knows if life be not what we poor mortals call death, and death the thing which we call life? There's a problem for you, gentlemen; which of you shall solve it?" The Court, however, unused to metaphysical speculation, sheltered itself behind the umbrella.

"There is," sagely remarked the Chairman, "no doubt but that you stole this umbrella." And from that simple statement of fact the Court would not recede. There is nevertheless, something in Mr. MAHER's plea. He had done unto others as he would be done by. When they robbed him of his chain and locket he did not prosecute. We shall, moreover, presently see that he had by no means exhausted that line of argument. In his speculation that life may be death, and death life, he is perfectly in accordance with the topsy-turvy school of satire, and probably had Mr. MAHER, who possessed the poetical faculty in a marked degree, devoted his energies and talents to writing librettos for comic operas, instead of stealing doctors' umbrellas, the name of MAHER might by this time be inscribed on the glorious bede-roll of British bards.

Unfortunately for Mr. JOHN ANTHONY MAHER, who stands committed to the next Quarter-Sessions, the Court was in possession of facts which neither poetry nor philosophy can explain away. Having confronted the poet-poetry-larcenist with his own photographic likeness, taken seven years ago, apparently when he was "in trouble," the Chairman proceeded: "I have also, here, a record of many previous convictions against you, and by which I find that you were four times convicted of larceny and seven times of vagrancy." Mr. MAHER did not deny it; he only exclaimed, "Oh, Mother of Moïs!" But when the Chairman went on to remind him that his convictions included one for being a public nuisance and twenty-one for drunkenness, he interrupted with a query at once pertinent and pathetic. "Shall I," he cried, "ever get drunk again?" He was very anxious to know "who was the recording angel that went to the trouble of jotting down his "little pécadiolles," and asked whether the Court did not propose to take into consideration all the good he had ever done? There, again, Mr. MAHER put forward a proposition full of suggestiveness. Admitted that he is on his own confession, backed by the prison records, not altogether blameless as a man and a citizen, yet he may be possessed of virtues which have not come out in evidence in this case. According to historical biographies in all ages, from PLUTARCH to Lord MACAULAY, men of genius are not to be reckoned by the ordinary standards, else the portraits of ALCIBIADES and Dutch WILLIAM would be painted with deeper shadows. He himself put the matter in a nutshell, or rather in a couplet: "Oh! if all my meritorious deeds were stated, they'd more than balance all you have enumerated." When committed and ordered to the cells below, he broke out, "Down to the dust from which I've sprung, 'Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung!'" There, however, he is partially mistaken, and fails to fulfil the requirement that the poet and the prophet are one. Unwept and unhonoured he may be, but assuredly not unsung! The Muses go weeping about the slopes of Parnassus, bemoaning his too frequent fall; and even the metaphysicians must be sorry for the fate of a fellow transcendentalist. Neither the Muses' tears nor the metaphysicians' sorrow can, however, restore the stolen umbrella to its place in the doctor's hall. The law must take its course; and Mr. MAHER will probably be relegated to that retirement which is so conducive to the proper study of philosophy and the prosecution of the poetic art.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 16th October.

ARABI'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Egyptian Government persisting in its refusal to allow Arabi and his associates English barristers, the trial has been postponed pending a definite settlement of the point.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 15th October, were:—European 169, Chinese 2,565; total, 2,734.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. William McIntosh, second engineer of the steamship *Douglas*, at Foochow, on the 10th instant, from cholera.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin says:—There is no foundation for the unfavourable rumours recently circulated regarding the health of the Emperor Augusta. These reports are believed to have arisen from the circumstance of its having been found necessary to envelop her Majesty's injured foot in plaster of Paris.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be noted that the annual general meeting of subscribers to the Hongkong Race Fund will be held at the Hongkong Club on Friday first, the 20th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

WE are informed by the agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Antonio* left Singapore this afternoon, and is expected to arrive here on the 24th instant.

ROBERT FISHER, remanded from yesterday on a charge of being drunk, creating a disturbance in a brothel, and breaking various articles of furniture, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. Inspector Lindsay stated that he had inspected the premises and estimated the damage done to be about \$7.50. The complainant, Miss Omatto, did not appear to be badly hurt, and refused to go to Hospital. Miss Omatto was recalled and, in answer to a question by Mr. Wodehouse, said she had no marks on her person from the kicking and pulling about she received. Prisoner was fined \$2 for the assault, and ordered to pay \$8 for his little game with the furniture and crockery ware, with the option of expiating his crime by doing three weeks hard labor under government surveillance in Tonnochy's Retreat. Fisher hinted up the Mexican and gracefully retired.

LATEST news from Cape Town announce that the difficulties which have lately existed between the Dutch farmers and the natives in Tumbuland have now been settled by the Secretary for Native Affairs and the commission of inquiry. The greater portion of the country will be annexed and sold by auction. Dissatisfaction is manifested by the squatters at this arrangement.

WE understand that the five subscription griffins expected by the *Ningpo* were not sent by that steamer in consequence of one of the ponies failing lame, through getting cast in its stall, it is presumed. This will, we believe, necessitate the purchase of another pony to take the "dead man's place." The *Antonio* looked for quintuplets will probably arrive before the end of the week.

WE note from home papers that the Servian Government has referred the complaints of the Turkish landed proprietors against the decision of the Agrarian Commission to a Special Commission, under the presidency of Colonel Horvathovich. The report of the latter body will be submitted to the Council of Ministers and to the Skupstchina, as well as to the foreign representatives.

OUR Macao correspondent writes under yesterday's date as follows:—The dullness of our political atmosphere has just been disturbed by the appearance of another newspaper, the *Correio de Macau*. The prospectus was circulated a few days ago, and was followed by the first number of the publication, yesterday. Judging from the expressions in which both the prospectus and the leading article of the *Correio* are couched, one is apt to predict a life and death struggle between the existing Conservative organ and the new Liberal exponent of public opinion in Macao. As public opinion, however, is at present rather overcharged with Liberalism, we may anticipate the well deserved success which may reward the *Correio* in the bold and independent line it has thought fit to pursue. Both the *Macanese* and the *Correio* are well meaning newspapers, although the former is a little inclined towards the red-tapeism which is a bane to this colony. Now, that both sides of the question can be heard and seen in their true colours, it is to be expected some truth as to the actual state of this problematical Colony, may be gleaned by impartial observers.THE Cracow *Czas*, the organ of the Polish National Conservatives, publishes on the 7th ult. the account of a conversation which Prince Bismarck is alleged to have had with an eminent member of the Polish Conservative party, whom the German Chancellor, from a desire to ascertain the opinions of the Poles in view of certain contingencies, invited in 1881 (the final figure is not given) to Warsaw. According to the report of the *Czas*, the discussion turned, though in a hypothetical and academical form, upon the attitude of Poland in case of a war between Russia and Germany, the possibility of which Prince Bismarck is said to have admitted. The Polish gentleman remarked that the joint policy of Germany and Austria could only attain to a stable result by the establishment of a strong Polish State, which might be further strengthened by dynastic connections and reliance upon a powerful well-ordered State. A reconciliation between Russia and Poland was wholly inconceivable. Russia could not make concessions to Poland as Austria could; and only in the event of a further annexation of Polish territory to dreaded Prussia was Poland likely to cast in her lot with Russia. Prince Bismarck is described as having manifested the greatest reserve in the discussion. He interrogated his companion as to the position of the several parties in Poland and the currents of national feeling, and concluded by saying he hoped to see him again, perhaps under altered circumstances.THE following particulars relating to the discovery of diamonds in Brazil appear in *Popular*

Science Monthly:—Often, down to 1730, the gold

hunters had noticed in the bottoms of the bowls

in which they washed the river sands little bright

crystals, to which they attached no value.

The brilliancy of these crystals, their hardness,

and their regular form, as if shaped by the hand, had,

indeed, attracted the attention of the miners, and

many had saved them to use as counters in play,

but gold alone had any value in the eyes of these

adventurers. In the occupant of this vehicle a new sporting light who, on this, means to play havoc with the old hands next February. The racing "guide," philosopher and friend of this gentleman in the burly person of Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository was the next arrival, and then business commenced. The work done was not particularly interesting; however, both the grey and black are racing-like ponies, and good goers. We shall have a better opportunity of running the rule over them later on.

THE following particulars relating to the dis-

covery of diamonds in Brazil appear in *Popular*

Science Monthly:—Often, down to 1730, the gold

hunters had noticed in the bottoms of the bowls

in which they washed the river sands little bright

crystals, to which they attached no value.

The brilliancy of these crystals, their hardness,

and their regular form, as if shaped by the hand, had,

indeed, attracted the attention of the miners, and

many had saved them to use as counters in play,

but gold alone had any value in the eyes of these

adventurers. In the occupant of this vehicle a new

sporting light who, on this, means to play havoc with the old hands next February.

The racing "guide," philosopher and friend of this

gentleman in the burly person of Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository was the next arrival, and then business commenced. The work done was not particularly interesting; however, both the grey and black are racing-like ponies, and good goers. We shall have a better opportunity of running the rule over them later on.

THE following particulars relating to the dis-

covery of diamonds in Brazil appear in *Popular*

Science Monthly:—Often, down to 1730, the gold

hunters had noticed in the bottoms of the bowls

in which they washed the river sands little bright

crystals, to which they attached no value.

The brilliancy of these crystals, their hardness,

and their regular form, as if shaped by the hand, had,

indeed, attracted the attention of the miners, and

many had saved them to use as counters in play,

but gold alone had any value in the eyes of these

adventurers. In the occupant of this vehicle a new

sporting light who, on this, means to play havoc with the old hands next February.

The racing "guide," philosopher and friend of this

gentleman in the burly person of Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository was the next arrival, and then business commenced. The work done was not particularly interesting; however, both the grey and black are racing-like ponies, and good goers. We shall have a better opportunity of running the rule over them later on.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 115, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zeeland Street, to-night, the 17th instant, at six o'clock, precisely.

The paragraph in last night's *China Mail* referring to the steamship *Hankow* is taken almost word for word, without acknowledgment, from the *Shanghai Courier*.

ACCORDING to latest home papers, further news of a very terrible nature had been received from Iceland. The population, who have already suffered severely from famine, has been decimated by an epidemic of measles.

IT seems a pity that our evening contemporary, in copying from our columns the usual paragraph relating

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

7th October, 1882.

Yesterday evening, the four Korean Ambassadors with the Royal Prince of Korea, brother of the King and second son of the Dal in Kun, left by the Chinese steam launches for Taku; from there it is said they will return to Korea in Chinese men-of-war. The payment of the indemnity to Japan is definitely arranged, at 100,000 yen, each year, but not by Korea, it is said.

The German g.v. *Wolf* left with the Commander to-day for Chefoo. H.E. Li Hung-chang arrived yesterday and paid the Commander a visit. The *Wolf* goes from Chefoo to Newchwang and is to be back here on the 13th November, and will remain during the winter. Our community look forward with interest to the pleasure of their entertainments at the Temperance Hall; it is said they will join with the Russian glee party from the *Merpe*; with the *Merge*, too, we have the harmony of many languages.

It is said that 20 Companies, each containing 500 men, have been ordered for Annan; if so then China means the same as with Korea, to frighten the French as they did the Japanese.

The Dai In Kun's second son, who left yesterday, was the bearer of the Memorial for the release of his father to accompany him, but without any result.

9th October.

Admiral Willes arrived, this morning from Peking; to-morrow he will pay a visit to Li Hung-chang and leaves Tientsin on Wednesday. It is said that the French Minister will stay during the winter at Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 2nd Sept., 1882.

The strategic occupation of the Suez Canal is unanimously admitted to be a master-stroke, reflecting the highest honor on Sir Garnet Wolseley. But some of the brawling journals here will never forgive the General for not consulting them on his plan of campaign, or at least letting them into the secrets of his movements. The rapidity of Sir Garnet's *coup*, has evoked all the dormant hatred against *per se* *Admiral*. After 67 years of peace, Cobden treaties, and Crimean joint stock wars; the old Adam is as virulent in Monsieur to-day, as in 1815. It is a crowning irony that England has not been fettered with any French alliance, and it is fervently to be hoped, that whenever she has to look after the greatest happiness of the greatest number the latter being, according to Bulwer Lytton, number one, she will depend only on her own right arm. The honor and glory, will thus all belong to her.

Napoleon I. landed—after bombarding Alexandria, 1st July, 1798; on the 23rd following, after a battle and a march, he entered Cairo. General Wolseley now surpasses Bonaparte in his well known tactics of rapidity. Saint Louis when he invaded Egypt, landed at Damietta 5th June 1250, but as he passed eight months praying, instead of marching, the Egyptians, having had time to gird up their loins, defeated the French and took his majesty prisoner. The rapidity and the ability with which Sir Garnet has opened the ball; the dire position in which he places Arabi between three converging fires; the making of the Canal his base of operations, easy to defend and to despatch supplies and reinforcements to the front, have discounted the victory. He has not only outwitted the astute Arabi, but left poor de Lesseps nothing to do but to suck his thumbs, and strike off protest, as valuable as 1792 assignats.

It is extraordinary the resentment the masses—the unthinking people, display against England for seizing the Canal. No language is too coarse—soul even, and M. de Lesseps himself unhappily leads the way, in his "family telegrams." The French have got it into their heads that the Canal belongs to them, is in fact the nation's property, and that to touch it without their permission, was rank blasphemy. The Canal is simply private property, on a larger scale than ordinary, constructed by a French engineer—who is apothecised for that work every twenty four hours, just as the flappers proclaim diurnally the grandeur of the Luputan *r* march when sitting down to meals; except by cosmopolitan capital, but where a *vei*, large portion is French, and the revenue, to the extent of 80 per cent. is derived from British shipping, next following in importance Holland and Spain, then France herself for a fractional part.

The French also have a logic of their own; all nations signed save England, what is called the neutrality of the Canal; namely, that belligerents were to give it a wide berth. This was the more easy for them to do, as they had no Indian empire or continental colonies, like Australia. Broddings it seems must knuckle down to the Lilliputians. The French forgot that all nations, save France, recognised the Sultan's sovereignty over Tunisia. In occupying temporarily the Suez Canal, England has saved that invaluable highway; and as she loves peace, and has no desire for conquests, the protectorate of the Canal under her auspices, can only be in the interests of general good. It is in the name of Tewfik that England acts; it is in the name of the Bey that France keeps on Kroummiss. France bombarded Sfax, to cut short the "national party" in Tunisia; and played Old Harry with private property—Suez Canals on an humbler scale—which of course she will settle on the back of the Tunisians, as the Egyptians will have to pay the piper. When war breaks out, conventions are scattered to the winds; philosophers and diplomats are alike reduced to silence in the presence of cannon balls. And the future of Egypt, the *quart d'heure* de Rabelais? Deserts by the Sultan, the German powers, and France; England alone has stood faithfully by Tewfik, and has maintained his throne by her army and her fleet. The first place henceforth in Egypt must be for the English; the influence of England will be predominant in the country, and there is no necessity for reducing it

to a British province. All the Conferences Europe may convolve will not change this inevitable, this national end. Europe revised the San-Stefano treaty, but did Russia lose thereby, all the fruits of her campaign?

Rest the Canal; the Conference can here regulate nothing: to exclude war ships passing through in time of peace—that occurs daily, and which transit supplies half the revenue of the Canal, is simply folly; to form a collective guarantee is about the same. In 1864, France and England were called upon to fulfil their collective guarantee of 1852, towards Denmark; they refused; Austria felt the consequences at Sadowa, and France at Sedan. There is only one power that can close the Canal, and it is just against that power—England; the diplomatic collectivists desire to obtain guarantees; her navy is in a position to confront the united navies of Europe: she can close Port Said, by Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus; and Suez, by Aden. She builds navies for all the powers and principalities—even for France herself. She is mistress of the seas;

"Her march is over the mountain waves,  
Her home is in the deep."

Happily she is a civilizing power, having no conquest lusts.

It is said that 20 Companies, each containing 500 men, have been ordered for Annan; if so then China means the same as with Korea, to frighten the French as they did the Japanese.

The Dai In Kun's second son, who left yesterday, was the bearer of the Memorial for the release of his father to accompany him, but without any result.

9th October.

Admiral Willes arrived, this morning from Peking; to-morrow he will pay a visit to Li Hung-chang and leaves Tientsin on Wednesday. It is said that the French Minister will stay during the winter at Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 2nd Sept., 1882.

The strategic occupation of the Suez Canal is unanimously admitted to be a master-stroke, reflecting the highest honor on Sir Garnet Wolseley. But some of the brawling journals here will never forgive the General for not consulting them on his plan of campaign, or at least letting them into the secrets of his movements. The rapidity of Sir Garnet's *coup*, has evoked all the dormant hatred against *per se* *Admiral*. After 67 years of peace, Cobden treaties, and Crimean joint stock wars; the old Adam is as virulent in Monsieur to-day, as in 1815. It is a crowning irony that England has not been fettered with any French alliance, and it is fervently to be hoped, that whenever she has to look after the greatest happiness of the greatest number the latter being, according to Bulwer Lytton, number one, she will depend only on her own right arm. The honor and glory, will thus all belong to her.

Napoleon I. landed—after bombarding Alexandria, 1st July, 1798; on the 23rd following, after a battle and a march, he entered Cairo. General Wolseley now surpasses Bonaparte in his well known tactics of rapidity. Saint Louis when he invaded Egypt, landed at Damietta 5th June 1250, but as he passed eight months praying, instead of marching, the Egyptians, having had time to gird up their loins, defeated the French and took his majesty prisoner. The rapidity and the ability with which Sir Garnet has opened the ball; the dire position in which he places Arabi between three converging fires; the making of the Canal his base of operations, easy to defend and to despatch supplies and reinforcements to the front, have discounted the victory. He has not only outwitted the astute Arabi, but left poor de Lesseps nothing to do but to suck his thumbs, and strike off protest, as valuable as 1792 assignats.

It is extraordinary the resentment the masses—the unthinking people, display against England for seizing the Canal. No language is too coarse—soul even, and M. de Lesseps himself unhappily leads the way, in his "family telegrams." The French have got it into their heads that the Canal belongs to them, is in fact the nation's property, and that to touch it without their permission, was rank blasphemy. The Canal is simply private property, on a larger scale than ordinary, constructed by a French engineer—who is apothecised for that work every twenty four hours, just as the flappers proclaim diurnally the grandeur of the Luputan *r* march when sitting down to meals; except by cosmopolitan capital, but where a *vei*, large portion is French, and the revenue, to the extent of 80 per cent. is derived from British shipping, next following in importance Holland and Spain, then France herself for a fractional part.

The French also have a logic of their own; all nations signed save England, what is called the neutrality of the Canal; namely, that belligerents were to give it a wide berth. This was the more easy for them to do, as they had no Indian empire or continental colonies, like Australia. Broddings it seems must knuckle down to the Lilliputians. The French forgot that all nations, save France, recognised the Sultan's sovereignty over Tunisia. In occupying temporarily the Suez Canal, England has saved that invaluable highway; and as she loves peace, and has no desire for conquests, the protectorate of the Canal under her auspices, can only be in the interests of general good. It is in the name of Tewfik that England acts; it is in the name of the Bey that France keeps on Kroummiss. France bombarded Sfax, to cut short the "national party" in Tunisia; and played Old Harry with private property—Suez Canals on an humbler scale—which of course she will settle on the back of the Tunisians, as the Egyptians will have to pay the piper. When war breaks out, conventions are scattered to the winds; philosophers and diplomats are alike reduced to silence in the presence of cannon balls. And the future of Egypt, the *quart d'heure* de Rabelais? Deserts by the Sultan, the German powers, and France; England alone has stood faithfully by Tewfik, and has maintained his throne by her army and her fleet. The first place henceforth in Egypt must be for the English; the influence of England will be predominant in the country, and there is no necessity for reducing it

to a British province. All the Conferences Europe may convolve will not change this inevitable, this national end. Europe revised the San-Stefano treaty, but did Russia lose thereby, all the fruits of her campaign?

Rest the Canal; the Conference can here regulate nothing: to exclude war ships passing through in time of peace—that occurs daily, and which transit supplies half the revenue of the Canal, is simply folly; to form a collective guarantee is about the same. In 1864, France and England were called upon to fulfil their collective guarantee of 1852, towards Denmark; they refused; Austria felt the consequences at Sadowa, and France at Sedan. There is only one power that can close the Canal, and it is just against that power—England; the diplomatic collectivists desire to obtain guarantees; her navy is in a position to confront the united navies of Europe: she can close Port Said, by Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus; and Suez, by Aden. She builds navies for all the powers and principalities—even for France herself. She is mistress of the seas;

"Her march is over the mountain waves,  
Her home is in the deep."

Happily she is a civilizing power, having no conquest lusts.

It is said that 20 Companies, each containing 500 men, have been ordered for Annan; if so then China means the same as with Korea, to frighten the French as they did the Japanese.

The Dai In Kun's second son, who left yesterday, was the bearer of the Memorial for the release of his father to accompany him, but without any result.

9th October.

Admiral Willes arrived, this morning from Peking; to-morrow he will pay a visit to Li Hung-chang and leaves Tientsin on Wednesday. It is said that the French Minister will stay during the winter at Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 2nd Sept., 1882.

The strategic occupation of the Suez Canal is unanimously admitted to be a master-stroke, reflecting the highest honor on Sir Garnet Wolseley. But some of the brawling journals here will never forgive the General for not consulting them on his plan of campaign, or at least letting them into the secrets of his movements. The rapidity of Sir Garnet's *coup*, has evoked all the dormant hatred against *per se* *Admiral*. After 67 years of peace, Cobden treaties, and Crimean joint stock wars; the old Adam is as virulent in Monsieur to-day, as in 1815. It is a crowning irony that England has not been fettered with any French alliance, and it is fervently to be hoped, that whenever she has to look after the greatest happiness of the greatest number the latter being, according to Bulwer Lytton, number one, she will depend only on her own right arm. The honor and glory, will thus all belong to her.

Napoleon I. landed—after bombarding Alexandria, 1st July, 1798; on the 23rd following, after a battle and a march, he entered Cairo. General Wolseley now surpasses Bonaparte in his well known tactics of rapidity. Saint Louis when he invaded Egypt, landed at Damietta 5th June 1250, but as he passed eight months praying, instead of marching, the Egyptians, having had time to gird up their loins, defeated the French and took his majesty prisoner. The rapidity and the ability with which Sir Garnet has opened the ball; the dire position in which he places Arabi between three converging fires; the making of the Canal his base of operations, easy to defend and to despatch supplies and reinforcements to the front, have discounted the victory. He has not only outwitted the astute Arabi, but left poor de Lesseps nothing to do but to suck his thumbs, and strike off protest, as valuable as 1792 assignats.

It is extraordinary the resentment the masses—the unthinking people, display against England for seizing the Canal. No language is too coarse—soul even, and M. de Lesseps himself unhappily leads the way, in his "family telegrams." The French have got it into their heads that the Canal belongs to them, is in fact the nation's property, and that to touch it without their permission, was rank blasphemy. The Canal is simply private property, on a larger scale than ordinary, constructed by a French engineer—who is apothecised for that work every twenty four hours, just as the flappers proclaim diurnally the grandeur of the Luputan *r* march when sitting down to meals; except by cosmopolitan capital, but where a *vei*, large portion is French, and the revenue, to the extent of 80 per cent. is derived from British shipping, next following in importance Holland and Spain, then France herself for a fractional part.

The French also have a logic of their own; all nations signed save England, what is called the neutrality of the Canal; namely, that belligerents were to give it a wide berth. This was the more easy for them to do, as they had no Indian empire or continental colonies, like Australia. Broddings it seems must knuckle down to the Lilliputians. The French forgot that all nations, save France, recognised the Sultan's sovereignty over Tunisia. In occupying temporarily the Suez Canal, England has saved that invaluable highway; and as she loves peace, and has no desire for conquests, the protectorate of the Canal under her auspices, can only be in the interests of general good. It is in the name of Tewfik that England acts; it is in the name of the Bey that France keeps on Kroummiss. France bombarded Sfax, to cut short the "national party" in Tunisia; and played Old Harry with private property—Suez Canals on an humbler scale—which of course she will settle on the back of the Tunisians, as the Egyptians will have to pay the piper. When war breaks out, conventions are scattered to the winds; philosophers and diplomats are alike reduced to silence in the presence of cannon balls. And the future of Egypt, the *quart d'heure* de Rabelais? Deserts by the Sultan, the German powers, and France; England alone has stood faithfully by Tewfik, and has maintained his throne by her army and her fleet. The first place henceforth in Egypt must be for the English; the influence of England will be predominant in the country, and there is no necessity for reducing it

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above PORT, the 17th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [696]

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO,"

Captain Seaborne, due on or about 24th instant,

will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [702]

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE RACE FUND

will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB at 3.30 P.M.,

on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [701]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY

RESIDENCE,

IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,

WITH

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to

E. B.,

Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [698]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS (UNFURNISHED)

AT PEDDAR'S HILL

Apply to

A. B.,

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [698]

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT)

